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PROGRESS TOWARDS THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUBSTANTIAL NEW PROGRAMME OF ACTION IN AFRICAN LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

(Report by ECA secretariat)

87-664

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The need for a set of special measures to enable the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) attain a structural transformation of their economies came to focus at UNCTAD II in 1968 when resolution 24 (II) was adopted specifically addressing the problems of countries with extremely poor development prospects. As a follow-up, the February 1979 G-77 Ministerial meeting in Arusha proposed a comprehensive programme of action which was outlined in UNCTAD resolution 122 (V) adopted at Manila in May, 1979. Finally, based on United Nations General Assembly resolution 34/203 of 17 December 1979, UNCTAD convened a conference on the Least Developed Countries in Paris, in September 1981 which subsequently adopted the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, (SNPA). 1/

2. The main objectives of the SNPA are: (a) to promote the structural changes necessary to overcome the LDCs' extreme economic difficulties; (b) to provide fully adequate and internationally acceptable minimum standards of living; (c) to identify and support major investment opportunities and priorities; and (d) to mitigate, as far as possible, the adverse effects of man-made and natural disasters. The SNPA is a long-term programme comprising of domestic measures to be taken by the LDCs themselves and supplementary international support measures aimed at fully implementing the programme. The measures are generally consistent with the Third United Nations International Development Strategy, the Lagos Plan of Action and the recently adopted United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (UN-PAAERD), 1986-1990.

3. At the regional level, the ECA secretariat is the focal point for monitoring and follow-up on the implementation of the SNPA in African LDCs. This report (sixth in the series) which looks at progress achieved in implementing the SNPA in 1985-1986, deals with a review of recent socio-economic performance, followed by analysis of trends in external resource flows and other support measures as well as actions already taken and to be taken by the African LDCs and their development partners in the context of the programme. The addition of Mauritania to the list of LDCs, brings the total number of least developed countries in Africa to 27 2/ which is the coverage of the present report.

1/ See United Nations General Assembly: report of the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries held at Paris from 1 to 14 September 1981. A/CONF/104/22.

2/ Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, lesotho, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Somalia, the Sudan, Togo, Uganda and Tanzania.

II. GENERAL SITUATION, NATIONAL ACTIONS AND COMMITMENTS

A. Recent economic performance

4. Despite the existence of the SNPA, the African LDCs, whose economies are characterized by major structural deficiencies, have witnessed a persistent downslide in economic growth and development performance during the first-half of the 1980s. This was largely a result of an adverse external economic environment and the deepening internal economic crisis compounded by natural calamities, especially the drought conditions which reduced the potential for agricultural production, the main source of value added in these countries. Overall, real GDP growth rate (1980 prices) during 1981-1984 average 0.12 per cent per annum which implied an average annual decline of -2.5 per cent in per capita terms. This trend compared less favourably with gains made in the 1970s when GDP posted an average 3.2 per cent increase in real terms.

5. However, adequate rainfalls coupled with increased resource concentration in agriculture, led to an overall economic recovery with GDP registering a 0.7 per cent growth in 1985 and estimated to rise by 4.2 per cent in 1986 corresponding to a decline of 1.9 per cent and an increase of 1.6 per cent, respectively, in per capita income. 3/ Notwithstanding, these improvements fall far short of the SNPA's projected GDP growth target of 7.2 per cent required to enable the LDCs to substantially increase their national income and possibly to double it by 1990.

6. Agriculture remains the dominant sector and a major determinant of overall economic growth in African LDCs. The sector contributes an average of over 50 per cent of GDP, accounts for about 80 per cent of export earnings and employs the bulk of the labour force. The adverse impact of severe drought conditions since 1982, led to a substantial shortfall in agricultural output, which, in real terms, is estimated to have declined by 1.2 per cent in 1982, -2.2 per cent in 1983 and -5.2 per cent in 1984.

7. Lessons from the drought had compelled African LDCs governments to adopt measures aimed at stimulating agricultural production. These include, inter alia, increased investment in agriculture which is supplemented by external emergency and short-term assistance for rehabilitation activities; substantial hikes in producer prices and the introduction of guaranteed floor prices; better credit facilities; timely delivery of inputs and expanded research in high yielding crop varities. These measures combined with favourable climatic conditions, especially the return of normal rainfall, helped to resuscitate agricultural production in 1985 with value added in real terms (1980 prices) increasing by 0.5 per cent. In 1986, overall agricultural output is estimated to have increased by 5.5 per cent.

3/ See: Review of Economic and Social Conditions in African Least Developed Countries -E/ECA/LDCs.7/EXP.6/2, March, 1987.

8. The growth performance of the manufacturing sector, which accounts for 7 per cent of GDP, continues to be disappointing when measured against the SNPA threshold of 9 per cent average annual increase in manufacturing output during the 1980s. Between 1981-1983, output increased by a mere 1.6 per cent and in 1984 the sector recorded a steep decline of 6.6 per cent. Supply and demand bottlenecks have constricted capacity utilization to an average of 20-30 per cent of installed capacities. However, the turn-around in agriculture in 1985 had a strong linkage effect on agro-industrial based activities, with manufacturing output increasing by 2.2 per cent and in 1986, the momentum was maintained by an estimated growth of 3.4 per cent.

9. As in the case of other developing countries, African LDCs' export structure is dominated by a few primary commodities which have been hard hit by inelastic demand, collapse of international commodity prices and deteriorating terms of trade. The countries also depend on a wide range of imports for their basic consumption and capital goods requirements. In particular, food and oil imports alone absorb about 40 per cent of total export earnings. As a result, the African LDCs had experienced persistent and chronic balance-of-payments problems. The latest estimates show that the merchandise trade balance deficit decreased from $ 5.16 billion in 1982 to $ 2.8 billion in 1984 rising again to $ 3.6 billion in 1985 and $ 4.5 billion in 1986. Over the same period, the share of these countries in developing countries' trade was a mere 1.3 per cent, while accounting for only 10 per cent of total external trade of developing Africa as a whole. The current account deficit increased from $ 3.5 billion in 1983 to $ 3.96 billion in 1984 and $ 4.99 billion in 1985, which is a reflection of increased interest payments. The overall balance-of-payments deteriorated further in 1985 with an estimated deficit of $ 1.47 billion, signifying extremely acute external payments problems.

10. The external payments problems have been aggravated by mounting external debt obligations which increased from a manageable level of $ 1.9 billion in 1970 to $ 5.1 billion in 1975 and $ 13.3 billion in 1980. In 1982, the total outstanding debt of African LDCs had reached a level of $ 16.1 billion and as at end-1984 it stood at $ 26.3 billion with debt service payments absorbing about 25 per cent of export earnings. ECA preliminary estimates indicate that the external indebtedness of these countries would be about $ 28 billion in 1985 and around $ 39 billion in 1986. 4/ Although these amounts might seem to be modest in absolute terms as compared to the debts of other developing countries, they continue to exceed 50 per cent of GDP on average. Over 90 per cent of the African LDCs' external debts consist of medium and long-term debts.

4/ See: Africa's submission to the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on Africa's Economic and Social Crisis - OAU/ECM/2XV/Rev.2 - E/EC/ECM.1/1/Rev.2. Also refer to annex I.

11. Debt service payments in 1984 amounted to $ 1.3 billion. Those arising from non-concessional debts have continued to form the main part of African LDCs' total debt service payments. Although some debt relief has been provided by some DAC member countries for their ODA debt to majority of the LDCs under Trade and Development Board rsolution 165 (S-IX), the debt service problem remains critical for all African LDCs. The problem has been exacerbated by a sizeable proportion of non-commercial debt and by the significant increase in the multilateral debt which is not under the purview of resolution 165 (S-IX) and is subject to multilateral reschedulings. Since the adoption of the SNPA in 1981, a number of LDCs have had recourse to the Paris and London clubs to reschedule their official and commercial debts. Moreover, a number of them had to ask for several reschedulings in order to cope with their increased debt liabilities. However, these reschedulings have also proved to be inadequate as they only provide temporary relief and do not entail a diminution of debt stocks and eventually adds to the debt burden.5/

B. National actions already taken

12. Since the adoption of the SNPA in 1981, the African least developed countries have implemented several measures to improve their economic and social conditions. These include, among others, adoption of effective policies to mobilise domestic resources; expand food and agricultural production and develop their external trade. All the LDCs have designated focal points for the implementation, follow-up and monitoring of the SNPA. Seventeen LDCs have had country review meetings as envisaged by the SNPA and others are preparing for the convening of such meetings. Several African LDCs have formulated adjustment and stabilization programmes supported by higher tranche conditionality arrangements with IMF and in some cases use of IBRD resources. These programmes, in the absence of increased inflow of external financial resources, have resulted in sharp cuts in imports, investments, budgets and social outlays, thus further slowing down economic growth.

13. Notwithstanding their low per capita income, several African LDCs were able to achieve domestic savings rates above 10 per cent of GDP (Comoros, Malawi, Niger and Togo), and in a few cases exceeding 15 per cent (Botswana, Guinea and Lesotho) during the period 1980-1984. To further improve mobilization of domestic resources, they have implemented measures to creat a flexible tax system which is more broadly based and steps are been taken to improve their tax administrations. Measures have also been initiated to improve the efficiency of public sector enterprises.

14. The development and mobilization of human resources, through eradication of adult illiteracy; expansion of public education including vocational training, and development of entrepreneurial capacities, is an important element in the development plans and programmes of the African LDCs. Majority of them decreased their illiteracy rate between 1980 and 1985.

5/ See: - Interim progress report of the Preparatory Committee for the sixth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 - PC/77 (vi)/1 - 18 February, 1987.

15. In the field of food and agricultural production, the LDCs have taken steps to increase production and productivity, inter alia, increasing the use of the market mechanism, mobilizing the rural population and diversifying production. In order to better respond to the adverse and changing economic environment many LDCs have adopted appropriate policy measures to enhance the effective implementation of institutional reforms and rehabilitation of physical infrastructure. In spite of all these positive measures, the development prospects of the LDCs remain bleak due to the extremely adverse external environment.

C. National commitments under SNPA and UN-PAAERD

16. The above analysis has demonstrated that while some progress may have been achieved in implementing the SNPA, a great deal more needs to be done to enable the LDCs to generate adequate recovery and growth. To achieve this, individual LDCs governments, bilateral donors and multilateral financing and development institutions should encourage the implementation of policies and programmes which reflect the peculiar situation of the LDCs. Therefore, specific measures taken at the national level should be supported by international assistance.

17. Prior to the mid-term global review in September/October, 1985, the African LDCs Ministers drew up a memorandum 6/ which dealt with measures for the accelerated implementation of the SNPA in the African region. The UNCTAD Intergovernmental Group on LDCs took due cognizance of the memorandum during the review process and consequently made substantive recommendations aimed at attaining the objectives of the SNPA. African LDCs should endeavour to implement the measures, especially those related to the rehabilitation of key productive sectors, in particular, food, agricultural and industrial sectors; rehabilitation of existing transport and communication infrastructures; and the development of human resources.

18. The United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990 - UN-PAAERD, which was adopted by the special session of the United Nations General Assembly in May 1986, is based on mutual commitment and co-operation between African countries and the international community. In the case of the African LDCs, the programme is consistent with the SNPA, and hence, appropriate measures should be taken to launch national programmes as well as participate effectively in subregional and regional programmes on economic development, especially those with national implications.

6/ UNECA: Memorandum by the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries on the mid-term global review of the implementation of the substantial new programme of action in Africa - adopted at the fifth meeting of the Conference of Ministers of African Least Developed Countries held in Addis Ababa from 23 to 25 April 1985.

19. According to the priorities established by the African submission, 7/ the total estimated cost of the programmes to be undertaken by African LDCs amounts to $ 29.8 billion, of which $ 17.77 billion is resources already mobilized from both domestic ($ 9.83 billion) and external ($ 7.94 billion) sources for the period 1986-1990 which leaves a revenue gap of $ 12.03 billion.(See annex II). It is hoped that, inview of the extremely weak capacity of the LDCs to raise these additional funding, donors would translate their commitments under UN-PAAERD into substantial allocation and disbursements of ODA to these countries so as to bridge this financing gap and enable them to achieve adequate economic recovery as envisaged by the United Nations Economic Recovery programme for Africa.

III. INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT MEASURES

A. Financial flows

20. Recent estimates on financial flows to African LDCs indicate that total net disbursement (in current $ US) was around $ 5.3 billion in 1984 rising to $ 6.1 billion in 1985 mainly as a result of increases in emergency relief and funding of structural adjustment programmes. Concessional loans and grants amounted to $ 5.8 billion in 1985, up by 18 per cent over the 1984 receipts of $ 4.9 billion, while non-concessional flows rose from $ 396 million to $ 415.1 million. The major source of development finance for African LDCs is still DAC official development assistance (ODA). DAC bilateral and multilateral flows as a proportion of total financial flows was 78 per cent or $ 4.2 billion in 1984 and 84 per cent or $ 5.1 billion in 1985 (see annex III).

21. On the other hand, total OPEC concessional loans and grants (non-concessional flows are negligible) to African LDCs have declined sharply in recent years, from a peak level of $ 960.1 million in 1983 (highest attained since 1975) to $ 309 million in 1985. This decline is a reflection of the impact of lower revenues from oil exports on OPEC's aid budget. In fact, the fall in oil prices is expected to be translated into further cuts in OPEC aid in future years.

22. On the whole, these financial flows are still far below the aid pledges made by donors in 1981 and fall far short of the annual external financing requirements of $ 8.6 billion envisaged by the SNPA for African LDCs. What is more pressing is the adequate funding of recent facilities established by the IMF and the World Bank and the on-going negotiations on the replenishment of IDA-8. According to recent information, the Executive Directors (EDs) of the World Bank, while approving a $ 12.4 billion replenishment for IDA-8, emphasized that the resources will be used mainly for financing investments and lending in support of policy reforms and economic adjustment. The share of sub-Saharan Africa is put at 45-50 per cent or $ 5.58 to $ 6.2 billion over the next three years starting 1 July, 1987. 8/ Even splitting this allocation on equal allotment (which is very unlikely)

7/ Ibid. - OAU/ECM/2XV/Rev.2 - E/ECA/ECM.1/1/Rev.2

8/ See: West Africa - 9 March, 1987, page 478.

to the 45 sub-Saharan African countries (27 of them LDCs), each LDC cannot expect to receive more than a conservative estimate of $ 124 million from IDA resources in the next three years.

23. This critical resource situation dampens the economic recovery prospects of LDCs whose well-founded reliance on IDA resources, because of its soft conditionalties, is been put in jeopardy due to the low replenishment level agreed by the EDs. Worst still, the prospects for foreign direct investment, export credits and commercial bank lending to the African LDCs are extremely dim because of their weak absorptive capacities and low credit ratings. This implies that the LDCs would have to rely heavily on bilateral official development assistance in the coming years which unfortunately, is also tied to IMF supported programmes whose implementation is breeding far-reaching social and political upheavels in these countries and sharp deterioration in economic performances.

24. In terms of the SNPA target to transfer 0.15 per cent of donor GNP as ODA to the LDCs by 1985, the target had been exceeded by four DAC donors (Denmark, Netherlands, Norway and Sweden) since the adoption of the SNPA in 1981 9/. This has been followed by identifiable progress made by Belgium, Canada and France. The United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany and Japan, who are major DAC donors to African LDCs, had accepted the SNPA target but have failed to meet it within the time frame established by the programme. On the other hand, other DAC members, led by the United States of America, had not endorsed the target and naturally had not attained it by 1985. Since 1981, total OPEC official development assistance as a proportion of GNP has consistently exceeded the 0.15 per cent target but in 1985, the ratio was 0.14 per cent which is explained by the tight revenue situation arising from low oil export receipts and hence a drastic decline in OPEC aid flows to developing countries including the LDCs (see annex IV).

B. Aid modalities

25. The commitments undertaken in the SNPA to improve aid modalities in favour of the LDCs did not materialise. The average grant element of concessional assistance, which had increased from 86 per cent in 1981 to 89 per cent in 1983, declined to about 85 per cent in 1984. About 90 per cent of total aid from DAC countries to LDCs in 1984 was tied while OPEC concessional assistance continued to be maintained free of procurement restrictions. Country review meetings have emphasized LDCs' need for quick-disbursing assistance, increased local and recurrent cost external financing and financing on grants and grant-like terms.

26. Some initiatives have recently been taken by a number of donors to give more emphasis to programme aid including sectoral assistance, general import financing and balance of payment support, as well as commodity aid, food aid, local and recurrent cost financing. But in view of the enormous resource needs of these countries, the extent of the impact of these measures have been totally inadequate to meet the requirements of the African LDCs.

9/ See: Progress towards the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action in African Least Developed Countries - E/ECA/LDCs.6/EXP.5/3 of 30 January, 1986.

C. Aid co-ordination

27. All African LDCs are covered by such aid co-ordination mechanisms as the UNDP Round Table and/or the World Bank Consultative Group meeting. 10/ As mentioned earlier, 17 African LDCs had convened meetings with donors but, in general, the results have been limited as there has not been any appreciable increase in aid flows.

28. Based on Roundtable (RT) experiences, the UNDP had recently introduced significant changes to improve the RT process. "In the new format, the roundtable process is viewed as a recurrent cycle, a continuing process of consultation, information and negotiation with the donor community. It focusses on two groups of closely related events: the roundtable conference and its related activities on the one hand, the sectoral and general programme consultations, on the other. The Roundtable Conference takes place in a major European city and participation in this meeting is restricted to the principal funding partners". 11/ An assessment of the new format is premature at the moment since it has not been put into effect, but suffice to state that "the mobilization of additional resources for the LDCs from traditional as well as new donors should remain the central task of country review exercises". 12/

D. Commercial policy measures

29. The African LDCs suffer from export instability not only because of their narrow range of export commodities, but also because of protectionist policies applied even against the small range of products which they manufacture. In addition to a range of commercial policy measures that could be adopted by the international community in favour of the LDCs, including increased access to markets for LDCs' export and elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers, there is a need for increased flexibility of the conditionalities associated with three schemes of compensatory financing facility for export shortfalls, that would enhance the LDCs export capacity. These include: (a) the IMF compensatory financing facility (CEF); (b) the EEC stabex scheme, and (d) the EEC special financing facility for mining products (sysmin).

10/ No information is available on either Mauritania's preference for an RT or CG or its intention to hold such meetings.

11/ For a clearer understanding of the UNDP's new RT format, see: Implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries - E/ECA/ECM.2/6, 13-15 October, 1986. Paper presented by UNDP to the second Extraordinary Session of the Conference of Ministers - Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 13-15 October, 1986.

12/ See: Chapter V of: Revitalizing Development, Growth and International Trade: Assessment and Policy Options - TD/328/Add.5 of 17 February, 1987. Report prepared by UNCTAD secretariat for the seventh session of UNCTAD, Geneva, 9-31 July, 1987.

30. Estimates made so far indicate that between 1972-1982, the IMF/CEF recorded the lowest compensation for export short falls of African LDCs. The effectiveness of the CFF has been considerably reduced by the increased conditionality attached to its use, as well as by the reduction of the limit of access to the facility from 100 per cent to only 84 per cent of the applicant's quota in the fund. Where as in 1981 drawings on this facility were made by 12 out of 36 LDCs with purchases totalling SDR 150.9 million, in 1985 only three LDCs took advantage of it with pruchases of SDR 70.7 million. Worst still, the repayments by the LDCs in 1983 1984 and 1986 under the scheme surpassed their drawings. 13/

31. In 1980-1984, the 31 LDCs of the ACP Group (27 in Africa) received a total transfer of only $ 197.3 million under the stabex which is very insignificant relative to the cumulative $ 10.3 billion current account deficit over the same period. The EEC sysmin scheme has also its drawbacks in that it does not cover the most important mineral exports of African LDCs, such as diamonds and uranium which together accounted for 50 per cent of their mineral exports in 1980-1982.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

32. Since the adoption of the SNPA in 1981, the African LDCs, notwithstanding their structural deficiencies and extremely limited means of mobilizing adequate domestic resources, had adopted tough policy reforms, particularly austerity measures implemented under various IMF supported structural adjustment and stabilization programmes. The much-promised external resource flow in support of these programmes had not materialized and as such programme implementation has resulted into far-reaching social and political consequences which have further destabilized these economies.

33. At UNCTAD VI in 1983, the LDCs reaffirmed their primary responsibility for the development of their economies. In operational terms, the intergovernmental group on LDCs, at the end of the mid-term global review of the SNPA in September/October 1985, made a number of recommendations for the improvement of conditions in the LDCs and for the successful implementation of the SNPA. As part of its negotiating package for UNCTAD VII, the African Ministers of trade and development 14/ have reiterated those recommendations for immediate action by African LDCs and the international community. As for the African LDCs themselves reference has already been made, in section II of this report, to their national commitments under the SNPA as well as the UN-PAAERD. These countries are therefore urged to fully and expeditiously implement the measures recommended so as to establish the requisite foundation for adequate recovery that would lead to sustainable economic growth and development.

13/ Ibid

14/ See: Report of the Conference of African Ministers of Trade and Development Preparatory to UNCTAD VII - 16-18 March, 1987.

Level of external debt of African least developed countries (1984)

($US million)

Country	con-cessional	non-conces-sional	Total	As % of GDP	Exports of goods and manuf. service	Debt service ratio
Benin	289.9	395.1	685.0	66.4	267.7	35.6
Botswana	206.0	80.1	286.1	28.0	45.3	23.9
Burkina Faso	407.0	122.9	529.9	64.1	335.2	48.1
Burundi	335.0	11.0	346.0	37.4	308.9	14.2
Cape Verde	100.9	-	100.9	120.3	1,062.1	20.0
Central African Republic	60.2	217.0	277.2	43.0	180.0	17.1
Chad	135.9	22.0	157.9	27.5	138.1	10.9
Comoros	183.4	19.6	203.0	226.3	1,085.6	45.0
Djibouti	168.5	10.5	179.0	141.2	1,140.1	2.3
Equatorial Guinea	89.0	37.0	126.0	402.8	797.5	84.0
Ethiopia	1,304.0	166.2	1,550.2	32.1	259.4	19.3
Gambia	274.9	36.8	311.7	159.0	327.4	32.0
Guinea	1,168.0	138.9	1,306.9	151.8	771.0	27.2
Guinea-Bissau	170.9	43.3	214.2	143.3	1,660.5	17.0
Lesotho	107.0	33.0	140.0	44.5	33.9	29.9
Malawi	541.3	343.7	885.0	73.2	269.8	27.3
Mali	1,084.5	91.5	1,176.0	109.3	539.4	16.7
Mauritania	1,171.0	226.6	1,397.6	193.4	405.1	38.0
Niger	424.0	523.0	947.0	61.6	247.2	36.4
Rwanda	269.5	11.5	281.0	16.2	102.4	6.1
Sao Tome & Principe	56.9	18.3	75.2	217.3	356.4	23.7
Sierra Leone	440.0	153.7	593.7	57.7	388.0	27.4
Somalia	1,262.6	166.4	1,429.0	92.0	1,558.3	50.0
Sudan	5,886.0	2,006.0	7,892.0	74.0	682.2	30.0
Togo	709.8	133.6	843.4	107.3	333.4	25.9
Uganda	675.0	356.0	1,031.0	28.7	223.2	21.7
United Republic of Tanzania	2,419.7	909.3	3,329.0	74.0	682.2	30.0
Total	20,020.0	6,273.0	26,293.0	-	14,260.3	-

Source: ECA secretariat calculations based on information contained in - Africa's submission to the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Africa's Economic and Social Crisis - Vol. II - OAU/ECM/2XV/Rev.1 - E/ECA/ECM.1/1/Rev.1 - 27 March, 1986.

Profile of African LDCs resource requirements under the African Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (1986-1990)

($US million)

Country	Estimation of likely available resources		Total estimated cost of programme	Revenue gap
	Domestic	External		
Benin	265.4	-	924.3	658.9
Botswana	4.2	95.9	142.2	92.1
Burkina Faso	-	440.7	839.1	398.4
Burundi	-	584.2	912.4	328.2
Cape Verde	-	-	334.0	334.0
Central African Republic	71.2	328.5	675.2	275.5
Chad	-	-	392.9	392.9
Comoros	12.9	79.8	148.4	55.7
Djibouti	3.8	45.0	106.9	58.1
Equatorial Guinea	-	49.5	107.4	57.9
Ethiopia	2,897.9	-	4,880.6	1,982.7
Gambia	7.8	15.2	157.4	134.4
Guinea	102.0	-	840.0	738.0
Guinea-Bissau	21.6	44.2	160.4	94.6
Lesotho	26.7	31.7	119.6	61.2
Malawi	83.4	255.7	849.9	510.8
Mali	59.4	308.4	539.1	171.3
Mauritania	49.0	809.0	1,221.0	363.0
Niger	31.1	482.2	1,204.6	691.3
Rwanda	239.9	723.6	1,251.2	287.7
Sao Tome & Principe	-	25.0	110.6	85.6
Sierra Leone	42.0	-	219.1	177.1
Somalia	147.0	675.3	1,458.6	636.3
Sudan	1,252.0	911.0	2,913.0	750.0
Togo	123.5	186.6	1,001.9	691.8
Uganda	77.4	1,087.0	2,500.1	1,335.7
United Republic of Tanzania	4,307.0	812.0	5,832.0	713.0
Total	9,825.2	7,940.5	29,801.9	12,076.2

Source: Africa's submission to the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Africa's Economic and Social Crisis - Vol. II - OAU/ECM/2XV/Rev.1 - E/ECA/ECM.1/1/Rev.1 - 27 March, 1986.

Composition of financial flows to African LDCs, 1980-1985

(Net disbursements in million current US Dollars)

	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
1. Conc. loans & grants of which:	4491.9	4462.2	4561.4	4727.6	4869.3	5747.0
DAC	3700.9	3792.1	3714.0	3812.6	4118.7	5138.3
- Bilateral	2299.2	2352.5	2368.2	2351.0	2477.5	3185.2
- Multilateral	1401.6	1439.6	1345.8	1461.6	1641.2	1953.1
- Grants	3194.5	3172.4	2900.1	2940.7	3060.7	4215.4
- Loans	506.3	619.7	813.9	872.0	1058.0	922.9
- Tech. assistance	1105.7	1191.0	1162.9	1162.5	1150.6	1321.9
- Other	2595.2	2601.1	2551.1	2650.1	2968.1	3816.4
OPEC	620.4	506.0	624.2	660.1	501.8	309.1
- Bilateral	513.3	381.1	505.4	544.9	432.4	259.3
- Multilateral	107.1	124.9	118.8	115.2	69.4	49.7
Soc. E. Eur. (gross)	70.4	107.8	158.2	135.6	192.6	222.9
CHINA (loans)	100.2	56.3	65.0	119.3	56.2	76.7
2. Non-conc. flows of which:	987.9	570.6	702.1	319.0	415.1	396.9
DAC	914.6	544.8	741.5	346.2	428.6	387.3
Bil. off. flows	215.6	160.0	192.2	206.3	254.0	174.9
Mul. off. flows	87.8	80.6	103.1	116.8	63.8	134.1
Guar. prv. exp. cr.	675.3	195.2	100.3	-72.8	58.7	81.1
Dir. investment	31.9	77.3	104.7	17.0	29.0	20.4
Oth. prv. sect. flows	-96.0	31.7	241.2	78.9	23.1	-22.2
OPEC						
Bil. off. flows	-	-	9.9	-	-	-
Mult. off. flows	88.7	64.5	-32.6	-24.3	-13.5	9.9
IMF oil facility	-47.0	-38.8	-16.4	-2.9	-	-
CHINA (n.c. loans)	31.5	-	-	-	-	-0.2
Total financial flows	5479.8	5032.8	5263.5	5046.6	5284.4	6143.8

Source: UNCTAD secretariat.

Net ODA 1/ as per cent of donors' GNP and as ratio to average ODA in 1976-1980 from individual DAC and OPEC member countries to LDCs as a group, 1981-1985

	per cent of GNP 2/					As ratio to average ODA in 1976-1980				
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 a/	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985 a/
Norway	0.29	0.37	0.38	0.31	0.35	1.36	1.70	1.72	1.39	1.65
Denmark	0.25	0.29	0.29	0.28	0.31	1.08	1.22	1.24	1.18	1.36
Netherlands	0.29	0.29	0.25	0.29	0.26	1.37	1.33	1.12	1.21	1.08
Sweden	0.26	0.31	0.26	0.21	0.22	1.18	1.24	0.95	0.91	0.90
Belgium	0.16	0.15	0.15	0.14	0.18	1.25	1.00	0.94	0.84	1.15
Canada	0.11	0.11	0.13	0.13	0.15	1.16	1.23	1.55	1.55	1.88
France	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.15	1.52	1.42	1.50	1.64	1.70
Finland	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.12	0.13	1.68	1.60	2.13	2.32	2.78
Germany, Fed. Rep. of	0.12	0.12	0.13	0.12	0.13	1.23	1.15	1.20	1.05	1.17
Italy	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.13	0.13	1.88	2.14	2.46	3.74	3.83
Switzerland	0.08	0.08	0.11	0.10	0.10	1.62	1.51	2.09	1.80	1.89
United Kingdom	0.11	0.11	0.10	0.09	0.10	1.47	1.32	1.13	0.98	1.15
Australia	0.06	0.10	0.08	0.07	0.08	1.31	2.37	1.82	1.82	1.68
Japan	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.07	0.06	1.26	1.22	1.56	1.74	1.73
Austria	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.05	2.17	1.94	1.71	1.78	2.64
New Zealand	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.04	1.06	0.98	0.91	0.82	1.07
United States	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	1.18	1.76	1.77	1.70	1.89
TOTAL DAC 3/	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	1.31	1.41	1.44	1.44	1.56
Kuwait	0.71	0.84	0.98	0.92	0.99	1.25	1.18	1.40	1.35	1.52
Saudi Arabia	0.31	0.59	0.71	0.51	0.36	0.93	1.69	1.47	0.95	0.66
United Arab Emirates	0.29	0.35	0.22	0.12	0.15	0.64	0.73	0.41	0.23	0.29
Qatar	0.41	0.29	0.23	0.10	0.08	1.47	0.94	0.68	0.30	0.26
Nigeria	0.12	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.01	3.45	0.82	0.62	1.09	0.79
Algeria	0.08	0.08	0.04	0.06	0.03	1.53	1.40	0.93	1.24	0.70
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.21	0.08	0.15	0.02	0.03	1.60	0.68	1.18	0.17	0.23
Venezuela	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.01	0.01	1.62	1.65	2.42	0.32	0.20
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.23	-	0.00
Iraq	0.06	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.31	0.02	0.02	0.00
TOTAL OPEC	0.19	0.23	0.22	0.17	0.14	1.02	1.30	1.18	0.82	0.69

Source: UNCTAD secretariat calculations, based on information provided by the OECD secretariat and on information collected by the UNCTAD secretariat.

1/ ODA (including imputed flows through multilateral channels) to LDCs excluding Kiribati, Mauritania and Tuvalu.

2/ Ranked in descending order in 1985.

3/ Excluding Ireland.

a/ Preliminary estimates.